## DAY OF BATTLE

SPLENDID PLATFORM PAST OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

ITS FUTURE WELL INSURED

CUR RENCY BASIS

FAITHFUL TO GOV' ERNMENT PLEDGES

SECTARI/IN SCHOOL FUND Suppression of Polygamy

Ar aignment of the Democracy

THE NATION NOT A LEAGUE

OF THE CANDIDATES

ELOQUENTLY EULOGIZED

BALLOTING TO COMMENCE TO-DAY

CIRCINNATI, June 15 .- Delegates began to as semble in the hall before 10 o'clock, but the convention was not promptly called to order, because it was known that the committee on rules were unprepared to report in consequence of a debate upon a proposal to reconsider the rule adopted dvices from the committee are that the rule will e reconsidered and defeated.

SLIM ATTENDANCE AT THE OPENING. scats. The attendance of spectators in the galleries is much smaller than yesterday, and half the scats are vacant, although hundreds have applied in vain for tickets of admission to the hall.

At 11:08 President McPherson called the convention to order and presented Rev.Goo. Beecher, who opened the proceedings with prayer. At this time the galleries were two thirds full, is George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. As this paper murt go to the committee on resolutions Mr. Hoar moved that Mrs Sara J. Spencer be heard by the convention for ten minutes. Agreed to. [Applause.]

Mrs. Spencer came formard. She is a slightly built lady of probably lorly years, has a thin, light voice, finaudible for more than a short distance. She froceeded to present in a concise form the claims of the women citizens to practical ries is much smaller than yesterday, and half the form the claims of the women citizens to practice

To the Honorable the President and Members of Rule 1. Upon all subjects before the convention the States shall be called in alphabetical order and next the Territories and the District of Columbia

clumbia.

Eule 2. Each State shall be entitled to double Rule 2. Each State shall be entitled to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, according to the late apportionment, and each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two rotes. The votes of each delegation shall be report of the committee on credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the committee on platform and resolutions is acted upon, and the report of the committee on platform and resolutions shall be disposed of before the convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

Rule 4. In making the nomination for President and Vice President in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with when it shall appear that any candidate ins received the majority of votes cast. The president of the convention or votes cast.

Rule & When a majority of the delegates of Rule 6. In the record of the votes by States the

east for any canadate of the a square any position.

Rule 7. When the previous question shall be demanded by the majority of the delegates from any State, and the demand seconded by two or more States, and the call sustained by a majority of the convention, the question shall then be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Bepresentatives in similar

Kule 8. No member shall speak more than once on the same question, bur longer than five min-utes, unless by leave of the convention, except that delegates presenting the name of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes in presenting the name of such candidate. Rule 2. The rules of the House of Representa-tives shall be the rules of this convention, so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with foregoing rules. foregoing rules.

Rule 10. A. Republican national committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State. Territory and district represented in each State, Territory and unstrice representations convention.

The roll shall be called, and the delegation from each State, Territory and District shall name through their chairman a person to act as member of such committee.

JOHN CHASNA, Chairman.

R. A. Dawson, Secretary.

A CONTEST ON THE THIRD BULE. A CONFEST ON THE THIRD BELE.

Mr. Stillman, of New York, gave notice of a proposed amendment providing for a half hour recess after each ballot.

A vote was taken on adopting all the rules reported except rule third.

Mr. Hale moved to strike out that portion of rule third providing that there shall be no nominations until after the platform is disposed of. He briefly rustained his amendment, urging that when the organization of this convention is completed it proceed at once to nominations. [Applause.]

FLATFORM OR CANDIDATE—WHICH SHALL BE FIRST? Mr. Hotchkiss, of N. Y., 'said in 1860 the Republi-Mr. Hotchkiss, of N. Y., said in 1850 the Republi-can convention made its pintform before it named a candidate. It is absurd to put a man on horse-back before you get your horse. [Applause.] We may make a platform that will reduce the num-ber of candidates. [Applause.] Mr. Noyes, of Ohio, said in 1850 the platform was reported before the candidate was nominated. He concurred as to the absurdity of making the candidate before the platform was agreed upon. It might turn out when the platform was made that the candidate was not fitted to it. Mr. Cesma defended the action and report of

FLATFORM FIRST.

Bule third was then adopted, and the question recurred on Mr. Silliman's amendment, adding a rule providing a haif sour recess after each ineffectual ballot. Mr. Silliman urged its recessify to enable delegates to confer with each other. A

John L. Eusor, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported full delegations are present except from North Carolina and Nerada, which are each one short, and recommended delegates present be allowed to cast the whole vote. No contested delegations, except in Alabama Fforda and District of Columbia. In Alabama the committee recommended the admission of the anti-Spencer delegates, headed by Jeremiah Haralson. In Florida they recommended to admit the Conover delegates. In the District of Columbia they recommended the admission of Bowen and Green.

Green.
Mr. Harris, of Nevada, from the minority of the committee, presented a minority report in the Alabama case, claiming that THE SPENCER DELEGATION

State convention, and its delegates, beyond reasceable question, are the only regular members of this body. He argues that if a part of the numbers of this National Convention, after its adjournment yesterday, had reassembled and nominated a president and vice president without the knowledge and co-operation of the remainder, such action would be precisely similar to that under which the anti-Spaneer delegates had been sent here. The minority recommended the admission of the Spencer delegates. The reading of their names was received with mingled applause and hisses, neither very pronounced. The minority report is signed by eleven members of the committee.

A division of the question was called for, in order to take the question first on all except the Alabama case, and Mr. Cessna remarked that he had learned that neither delegation from

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA was regular, and he moved to amend the report by substituting the name of Frederick Douglass for that of Bowen, thus giving each contesting delegation one vote, A Virginia delegate contended that there was no evidence sustaining Mr. Cessan's claim of irregularity in the case of Bowen and Green. He charged that Mr. Cessan's suggestion was prompt-ed only because Mr. Douglass was in sympathy with his (Mr. Cessan's) views as to the candi-dates.

with his (Mr. Cessina's) views as to the candidates.

Mr. Enser replied that the committee was nearly unanimous in their decision that the Bowen delegation was entirely regular.

Mr. Cersna, amid graat confusion and repeated interruptions, withdrew his motion, and the report of the committee on all points save the Alabama case was then adopted.

The question recurring on the Alabama case, Mr. Ensor replied to the argument of the minority report. IThe minority report was signed by committeemen from Nevada, Georgia, South Carolina, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri, Louislana, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Now York and Texna.] Carolina, Indiana, Trunessee, ana. North Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York and Texas.]

Cumback, of Indiana, sustained the minority report. He claimed that the majority had no facts to sustain their report. The minority had presented an overwhelming array of facts to sustain their report, and the majority did not, could not dispute them. [Appiause.]

Tyner, of Indiana, sustained the Spencer delegation.

Ditsendorf, of Virginia, sustained the majority report. He recapitulated the facts of the conreport. He recapituated the lates of the minority report, the reasons of which, he claimed, were unasswerable. The only claim of irregularity in the crigin of the movement, of which ultimately and by natural succession, came the election of the Spencer delegation, which was based upon the fact that the Republican State Committee cleeted a chairman who was not a member of their own body; but that was the custom of the party in

been established under the usual precedents of the party.

Mr. Milliken, of Me., replied, denying that there had been any irregular attempt at revolu-tion, and claiming that the organization sus-tained by the majority of the credentials commit-tee was the creature of the overwhelming ma-jority of the active working Republicans of the State.

Mr. Pomeroy sustained the minority report. The majority had in this question simply one of fact and law, and presented a report with a con-clusion of law, without a single fact. Any court of law would dismiss such a case without permit-ting it to be even argued. The minority had preoil law would dismiss such a case without permit-ting it to be even argued. The minority had pre-sented a clear, undisputed statement of facts, showing that the Spencer delegation must be ad-mitted or Alabama denied a representation in this body. [Great applause.]

Heaton, of North Carolina, followed on the Heaton, of North Carolina, followed on the same side. He charged that the charman of the credentials committee at last night's meeting was active in suppressing debate on Spencer's side of the case, and he warned the gentleman that if he was going to fight out in committee the old Greeley battles in the South, farewell to Republican success. [Applause and hisses.]

A Wisconsin delegate moved the previous quention, which was sustained. The question was stated to be first on the adoption of the minority report. The roll of States was called.

THE MINORITY REPORT REJECTED The vote resulted—yeas 334, nays 375; so the minority report was rejected.

The question recurring on the adoption of the majority report, it was carried in the affirmative, with a few dissents. Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, from the

When in the economy of Providence this land when in the economy of Providence this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power; its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to have passed into history, and we look back to

principles :
First. The United States of America is a nation First. The United States of America is a nation, not a league, by the combined workings of the national and State governments under their respective constitutions. The rights of every citiquen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

Second. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalismable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed until those truths are cheerfully obeyed, if needed vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

Third. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the

COMPLETE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS CITIZENS In the free enjoyment of all their rights, are the duties to which the Republican party are sacredly pledged. [Applause.] The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and recently dear. States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligagation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put into immediate
and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on
the part of any class and securing every American
citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the
exercise of all civil, political and public rights.
[Applause.] To this end we imperatively demand
a Congress and Chief Executive whose courage
and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until
the results are placed beyond dispute or recall.
[Applause.]
Fourth. In the first act of Congress signed by
President Grant the National Government as-

Provides In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant the National Government as-sumed to remove any doubts of purpose to dis-charge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for redemption of the United States notes in coin. {Cheers.} Com-mercial prosperity, public merits, and

NATIONAL CREDIT demand that these promises be fulfilled by a con-tinuous and steady progress to specie payments. [Loud and long continued applause and cheer-ing.]

Fifth, Under the Constitution the President Fifth. Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make monimations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of public service demand that this distinctness be respected; that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have relevance to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in power these places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of public service and the right of citizens to share in the honer of rendering faithful service to the country.

Sixth. We reside in the quickened conselence.

in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

Sixth. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing. [Cheers.]

Seventh. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of

ANY FURLIC-FUNDS
or property for the benefit of any school or institution under sectarian control. [In response to
repeated calls General Hawley read this plank a
second time, and the delegates and sudience repeated their cheers.]

Eighth. The revenues necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt
must be largely derived from duties on importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted
to promote the interest of American labor, and
advance the prosperity of the whole country.
[Cheers.] to promote the interest of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country, [Cheers.]

Ninth. We re-affirm our opposition to further grants of the public lunds to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth. It is the imperative duty of the Government to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to adopted American citizens that is given to native-born, and all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants, in the absence of power in the State for that purpose.

Elevanth. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the emigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

Twelfth. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made towards the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican legislatures in the law which concerns the personal and property relations of wifes, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

Thirtsenth. The Constitution confers upon Con-

immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.
Thirteenth. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government and the exercise of their power. It is the right and only of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories. [Appiauxe.]

Fourteenth. The piedges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and the grateful people will always hold those who perfled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

deep solicitude that the Democratic party courts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the National Government, and we invoke the carnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus schieved would reopen sectional strife, and imperil national honor and human rights. man rights. Sixteenth. We charge the Democratic party as

man rights.

Sixtoeath. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathised with treason, and with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the National Capitol the sentiment of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbedie upon the overshadowing financial questions with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan misimanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of fits assemilancy in the lower House of Congruss utterly incompent to administer the Government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable. (Cheers.)

Seventeenth. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense berrice in war and in peace. (Cheers.) patriotism and his immense service in war and in peace. (Libeers.)

Mr. Pierce, of Mass., moved to strike out the reference to Mongolian immigration, which he denounced as a departure from every Republican platform, and of the principles of the Deflaration of Independence and the law of Christian love, which makes all men, Jew or Gentille, equal.

Mr. Axtel, of New Mexico, opposed the amendment. The people of the Pacific States, freespective of party, he said, all desire an investigation of this Mongolian arrangement, which is believed to be in not good faith, but is simply used as a cover for the importation of service coelie inborers, by their pagan customs and filthy habits to degrade America.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, followed. He said the question is of great importance to the people of

question is of great importance to the people of THE FACIFIC COAST.

He described the degraded character of this Mongolian immigration of people who recognized neither honesty among men nor virtue among women. They contribute nothing to churches nor to schools. They can work for ten cent per day in competition with American laborers who support families, schools, churches and our institutions. There is but one opinion in the Pacine States as to the necessity for an investigation by Congress to inform fiself as to the real facts in the case in order that it may see if something is not necessary to be done to remedy the crils of which they complain. which they complain.

Mr. Dutcher, of New York, urged careful consideration of the resolution to see if our free people do not need

PROTECTION AGAINST COULTE LABOR.
Mr. Curtis, of N. Y., urged that in beginning a new century the Republicans of America should not depart from the principles of the Declaration of Indedenpence, as his remarks inferred that anti-Mongolian legislation would involve. He was received with great appliance.
Mr. Beiford, of Col., earnestly sustained the resolution reported, and pointed out the utter failure of Chinese immigrants to assimilate to our own people any way. PROTECTION AGAINST COOLIE LABOR. our own people any way.

Mr. Fenn demanded the previous question, which was sustained.

The question was taken by States on Mr. Pierce's motion to strike out.

The resolution was then adopted.

The question was next stated to be on

THE FINANCIAL RESOLUTION. Governor Davis, of Texas, from the minority of Governor Davis, or Texas, from the minority of the committee on resolutions, reported as a substitute a resolution declaring distinctly that there shall be no further postponement of speede resumption beyond the date already fixed by law for such resumption. He thought the resolution of the committee too indefinite, and in effect it only remitted the question involved to the domain of promise.

only remitted the question involved to the dollar of promise.

General Hawley, in reply said he thought that in declaring the principles to govern a great party during four years it was better to confine ourselves to declaring the fundamental principles without tying us down to the specific details, but leaving the latter to be adjusted in accordance with events. [Applause.] When he said resumption at the earliest practicable moment, he meant it. [Applause.]

The substitute was voted down.

The resolution reported was adopted, and the whole platform was also adopted. NOMINATIONS.

plause.]
Motions to adjourn were made and vociferously objected to.

The motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow was lost.

Mr. Kelley, of Conn., said he was instructed by for the Presidency, and briefly stated his record. [Moderate applause.]

E. W. Thompson, of Ind., said he was in structed by the ENTIRE REPUBLICAN PARTY

of Indiana to put before the convention the name of Oliver P. Mortion as a suitable nominee for the Presidency of the United States. They knew him to be a worthy representative of the principles on which the Republicans have always and

GREAT WAR GOVERNOR GERAT WAR GOVERNOR

because he won it in a held of duty well discharged. He was equal to every crisis during the darkest hour of the -rebellion and equal to every crisis since; in the Senate he stands the peer of the best. [Applause.] He continued to culogise Mr. Morton at some length, and urged that Indiana had never had a President. Nominate Morton, he said, and there shall go up great shouts of victory in November. He denied that Morton is physically unfit for the position of President. True, he has been afflicted in the legs, but said it don't need legs to make a President.

HIS HEAD AND HEART ARE SOUND;
his ability and patriotism are unquestionable. If
the rights of all people, regardless of color, are
to be sustained and union preserved, no man is
better calculated to do that. [Great applause,
which was long continued.]

Mr. Pinchback, of La., seconded Mr. Morton's
nomination in the name of the truly loyal people
of his State. [Great applause in the galleries.]
He referred to him as a man of spotless integrity,
matchless courage, broad catholic views. His
election would strike terror to the monsters in the
South, who are driving away capital, persecuting
her loyal people and murdering them. It would
be a complete and final settlement of all the great
questions arising out of the war. [Applause.]

Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky, came forward amid
the greatest applause exhibited in the convention
to nominate

He said in obedience to the instructions of the entire Republican party of his State he nominated Benjamin H. Bristow. The announcement of this name was the signal for another tremendous round of applause. Mr. Harlan said that from the carliest of his manhood he had been true to the great principles dear to the heart of every Republican. He was reared in the zehool which taught him that the United States did not constitute a league, but a nation. [Applause.] Instantly when the rebellion brokeout he announced his determination to stand by the Union come what might, and followed his words by acts, cntering the military service, and subsequently supporting the cause with equal real in the Legislature.

porting the ministry service, and subsequently supporting the cause with equalized in the Legislature.

Mr. Harlan proceeded at some length and forcibly to state Mr. Bristow's public record, (being frequently interrupted by cheers,)

Judge Poland, of Vermont, seconded the nomination. He referred to the fact that the larger proportion of the people of his State belong to the Republican party than is the case in almost any other State. Vormont had no candidate of its own, but has deep interest in the work of this convention. The crisis is an important one. The beast of the Democracy is that they go into this canvass with a united South in their favor. This is probably true, and so it needs only comparatively a small fragment of the Northern vote to remit the destinies of the country to the hands of those who sought to break up the Union Vermont and Kentucky came into the Union together. He hoped they would stand together now for vic tory with Bristew. [Applause.]

Mr. Curtia, of New York, next took the platform, amid-long, lond applause, on behalf, he said, of that vast body of Republicans of New York who have seen that

REFORM IS POSSIBLE
within the Hepublican party, because they have seen the heavy arm of the Government descend upon the thieres.

He rose to second the nomination of Mr. Bristow. He pointed out the great occasion for reform. He referred to Mr. Bristow as the one man who more than any other could at this time embody the sentiment of the country in behalf of such reform. The condition of the continued assendency of a party is that it shall discharge its duties to the people. [Applause.] He proceeded to eulogize Mr. Bristow's record from the beginning of the rebellion, when he took his life in his hand, to the present time. In conclusion, he said if this was not to be the last successful convention of the Republican party it must go into the canvass with these cries: First, absolute protection of all rights of citizens everywhere; second, the REPORM IS POSSIBLE of the Republican party it must go into the canrass with these cries: First, absolute protection
of all rights of citizens everywhere: second, the
hardest kind of hard, money, and the earliest return to it; third, no rings, no cliques, no combinations of personal interests, no personal government—[upplanse]—nothing but the will of the
people clearly expressed. [Great applanse.]

Kichard H. Bans, of Mass., also seconded Mr.
Bristow's nomination. He knew no other name
so sure to carry Massachusetts next November.
[Applause and hisses.]

He said mark what I said, not that no other
name can carry Massachusetts, but that I know
no other that was sure to do it. [Renewed hisses.]

When Maine was called upon a scene of the
wildest enthusiasm ensued, delegates and spectators rising to their feet, waving hats and fans,
cheering loud and louder, dying away only to be
renewed, and closing with

THERE CHEERS FOR BLAINE.

THREE CHEERS FOR BLAINE.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, took the platform, He said he, too, was satisfied with the loyalty of Mr. Bristow, but if Massachusetts can't carry any nomines of this convention, he was not satisfied with the loyalty of Massachusetts. If they could not carry it by 75,000 they better sell out Faneul hall for a Democratic hall [applainse] and remove the monument from Bunker Hill. He urged that the party demanded for President a reformer after as well as before the election—a man of political and state-manifike experience [applainse,] a man of integrity, one who knows enough to know that the national debt must be paid through the prosperity of the American people, that money must be made not by law but by labor.

Nothing could be more effective and impressive than the speaker's statement of the requirements of the people and the Republican party growing out of the necessities of the hour. Each sentence was foreibly epigrammatic and elicited its round of applainse, especially when he said the party demands a candidate of spotless purity, but does not demand that he shall present a cer-THREE CHEERS POR BLAINE.

grees.

His announcement of the name of James G. Blaine was the signal for another seene of tremendous excitement. The party, he said, wants a leader with the andacity of genius. The grandest combination of heart, conscience and brain known to the American people to-day is James G. Blaine. [Wild applause.] To desert him now would be like

AN ARMY DESERTING ITS GENERAL.

In the name of the great Republic, of all her defenders and supporters, her solders living or who died on the field or in the skelston clutch of Andersonville and Libby. Illinois nominates that prince of parliamentarians, that leader of leaders, James G. Blaine. [Immense cheers,]

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, related his journey through the country where he found Blaine's name was talismanic. He revered the mame of Biorion, the defender of the outraged people of Louisians, but believed that the name of Blaine will arouse the people of this great country as that of Morton will not.

He had great respect for Bristow, for the great poet of New York who had seconded him here, laughter,] and great respect also for the distinguished gentieman from Massachusetts, our late Minister to England. [Great laughter.] He evilogifed Blaine's record in doquent gand impassioned terms, but clusted strang tokens of dissent and displeasure when he uttered a sentence to the effect that the Republican party was bleeding and died of Democratic victories before Blaine, in the halls of Congress. TAN ARMY DESERTING ITS GENERAL

salls of Congress, came to THE RESCUE. Mr. Frye, of Maine, followed in support of the nomination of Maine's "idol son." Whoever is nominated by this convention, he will carry Maine by 250.0 majority. He was elegiuent and foreible in describing the great cause involved in the bending contest, and declaring its invincibility, for its own sake, under any chosen leader.

CONKLING'S NOMINATIOS.

When New York was called Mr. Woodford advanced to the platform, in obedience to the injunction of the New York State convention, and presented the honored name of Roscoe Conking. Great applause.] He said broad in culture, eloquent in debate, wise in counsel, fearless in leadership, time to the old Republican party as the needle to the pole, he needs neither defense nor eulogy. He is a positive quantity in the body politic. He characterized him as a true friend of Ulysses Grant. [Applause.] The speaker proceeded with complimentary allusion to the other candidates presented—Jewell, Morton and Bristow. He then referred eloquently to the sudden silence of party recling when Blaine was stricken down, as feared, by the hand of death, and how prayers went up for him, and how New York joins all others in congratulating Maine and the nation upon his restoration. But, he said, let us nominate a President with our heads and not our hearts. [Applause.] The speaker proceeded to discuss the political situation for the purpose of showing the CONKLING'S NOMINATION. POLICY OF NOMINATING CONKLING.

as the best means of securing a national Republi-can triumph. He urged laying aside all per-sonal differences and all State pride in remem-brance of what Democratic restoration means. brance of what Democratic restoration means.
[Applanse.]
Gov. Noyes, on behalf of Ohio, presented the name of Gov. Hayes, one who is well known and greatly beloved by Ohio, and when treas on raised its head unlike those who "invincible in peace and invisible in war," he entered the minitary service, and until the struggle ended followed his leader and his flag. He had defeated successfully Thurman, Pendleton, and William Allen. He has got in the babit of beating Democrate, and from force of habit will do it again it nominated. He is brave, honest, unpretending: wire and sagacious scholar and gentleman.

Bits Simplicitie of Lipz.

Bis SIMPLICITE OF LIPE
is a standing rebuke to the extravagance which leads to corruption in public and private life. Take him for a standard bearsa, because in him as a candidate we can carry (blic, Indiana, Ilinois and New York, as well as all the rest; because in him you will have a candidate in whom all difference can unite, and because this nomination is the salest and best for insurance of success.

Ben Wade seconded Hayes nomination, he was a man beloved by all Republicans, respected by all Democrafts; a man who would run without opposition.

Mr. St. James, of Ohio, also supported the nomination of Hayes.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, further seconded Hayes as a man always equal to every successive station which he fills.

Mr. Bartholsenew, of Pennylvania, presented the NAME OF GOVERNOR MARTERAFF. RIS SIMPLICITE OF LIFE

THE NAME OF GOVERNOR RABBERANTS, which elicited applanse. He did not claim him as superior intellectually to all other candidates, but he knows enough to know he don't know verything, and will listen and take good, sound, sensible advice. (Applanse, 1 The speaker eallogized the candidate's integrity, patriotism, fideling

the chosen leader of Pennsylvania Republicans. His nomination here is not of his own seeking, but MOVED TO ADJOURN

till to-morrow morning.

Loud croics of "No!" "No!" "Yes!" "Yes!"
A vote was then ordered. The roll was called.
The roll call had proceeded to Arkanase only when it being amounced that the hall could not be lighted, the convention, at the suggestion of Frye, of Maine, by general consent, agreed to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

rye, of Maine, by general consent, agreed to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

CINCINATI, June 16.—An erroneous impression seems to have prevailed to-day as to the effect of the admission of the Haralson-Warner delegation from Alabama, on account of the large number of Blaine votes earlin favor of the majority report of the committee on credentials. The result is declared by them to be a Blaine victory. This, there is good reason to believe, is contary to the facts.

While the anti-Spencer delegations have studiously refrained from giving expression to their preferences, it is known that they represent the reform element in the Republican party of Alabama, and their votes can hardly go to Mr. Blaine except in a complimentary way. It is known that the leading members of the delegation are friendly to Secretary Bristow. It was discovered to night that some persons are engaged in preparations for niling the balconies to-morrow with Blaine clacquers.

The tickets are being distributed to men under the control and infinence of certain local poli-

The tickets are being distributed to men under the control and influence of certain local politicians. The intention is to carry the convention by storm on the second ballot. Even to-day, during the nomination speeches, some of these outside friends of Blaine delegates freely voted on questions decided by rice receive. It is likely that they will not shrink from any efforts to-morrow that shall influence the ballots.

The rule adopted to-day to prevent any changes after the vote shall be taken may defeat these plans. Governor Noyes is more confident than at any other time during the progress of the convention of the ultimate success of Governor Hayes. He claims that Hayes is the only candidate before the convention on whom the diverse interests can be concentrated.

He has assurances from other delegations that at the proper time their votes will be transferred.

at the proper time their votes will be transferred to Ohio's candidate, and this, according to the figures in his possession, nominates Govarnor Hayes. He expects this result on the third ballot. In the event of his nomination, either Wm. A. Wheeler or Lieutenant Governor Woodford, of New York, will be the nominee for Vice President. GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

[Special to the National Republican.]

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The resolutions adopte n the German convention and laid before the National Republican convention were received

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Release of Winslow. LONDON, June 15,-Winslow was released this afternoon, and joined his family at their lodging-house in Craven street. Mr. Wontner, solicitor, told the latter that both Brent and Grey would be released on Monday. Before Justice Meilar to-day, Mr. Wontner demanded Winslow's re-lease as a matter of right, citing his long impris-comment and the number of remands. Six John nment and the number of remands. Sir Joh H. Olker, the Attorney General, offered no genu-ine resistance, though he said that the corre-spondence between the Governments of the Uni-ted States and Great Britain in the matter had not set temporated.

BIG FIRS IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 15.—The fire on Brooks' wharf is in a large warehouse containing a valuable storage of guns. There is little hope of saving this structure. The fire also threatens the adjacent warehouses. JUDAN P. BENJAMIN AT THE ENGLISH BAR.

JUDAN P. BENJAMIN AT THE ENGLISH BAR.
LONDON, June B. ... Fourteen judges are sitting
in the case of Ferdinand Keyn, late captain of the
Franconia. The bench includes the chiefs of the
three common law divisions. Lerd Chief Justice
Oockburn presiding. Mr. Judah P. Benjamin
opened for the accused. The court is crowded
with members of the bar and the public.

with members of the bar and the public.

How wirstow looks.

Winslow looks well, and is well dressed. He says he has been kindly treated in the house of detention. His family was allowed to supply him with food, and to see him twice daily through a grating, two persons being so admitted for twenty minutes each, which exceeds the time ordinarily permitted to visitors. He, however, contradicts the sensational stories about himself and the purported interviews with him published in some papers in America, among others the statement that his family were allowed to remain with him for three heurs at a time. He seems to contemplate remaining in London for some time. Dearborn and Wood, the Boston detectives, who have been awaiting his surrender, sail from Liverpool immediately.

COLLEGE PROPERTY.

OUR RED BARBARIANS.

Progress of the Sioux Campaign. CHEYENE, WYOMING, June 18.—The courier who left Fetterman on the 5th reached Crook's command on the 9th, on Tongue river. No large forces of Indians have yet been met with. On the forces of Indians have yet been met with. On the evening of the 2th a skirmleh occurred at the mouth of Prairie Dog creek. Two soldiers were slightly wounded by spent balls, the Indians firing from a distance of 600 yards. The Crows, whom Crook expected to meet at Powder river and use as scouts, not being there, his chief sout guard, with two others, were sent to the Crow agency, a distance of 200 miles, to bring them. The scouts have not yet returned, atterna nabsance of seven days. Fears of their safety are enter-tained. The Snakes who left Camp Brown have not joined Crook. Gen. Sheridan left Fort Laramie this morning for Red Cloud agency. The last campany of the Fifth cavalry, making eight in all, arrived have today. NORTH CAROLINA.

Review of Political Matters. RALMON, N. C., June 10, 1876. Editor of the National Republican: Size: While the anxious gladinters are closely en-gaged in secret combat for the official prizes that are to be awarded the successful competitors upon the opening of the amphitheatre of politics, we have presumed that a survey of the areas in North Carelina would not prove wholly disinteresting to the many readers of our national organ, The Refuellican.

THE POSITICAL CALDRON. For several weeks past the political caldron has been seething with the myriads of candi dates, whose names have been steeped in the liquid of journalism, without their knowledge or consent of course, preparatory to the opening of the campaign, when nominations will be made for the various posts of profit, honor and trust that are to be falled by the November election. A most them made competent works, and do Among them many competent, worthy and de-serving names have been heaved to the surface through the bubbles of suggestion, made by their respective advisors, and not a few of which de-mand the favorable consideration of the voter.

SORTH CAROLINA AND THE PRESIDENCY.

But little interest has been and is even now being manifested by Republicans of this State in the choice of a nominee for President. Judging from the manner in which the State and some of the district committees have been allowed to select delegate to represent us at Chneinnati the Oil North State has no favoritism to serve, but would prefer to have our Northern friends to shoulder all the responsibilities attendant upon the selection of a Chief Magistrate for this great and powerful nation. However, a large part, if not a majority of the delegation is in favor of Bristow, while Morton is the unanimous choice of the colored veters and the favorte of very many whites. Hayes, of Ohio, also claims a very considerable share of admiration for executive ability and fitness for the high and responsible trust. BORTH CAROLINA AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Quite a breeze has been blown up in these parts by The Requestions over Judge Thos. Settle, of this State, for Vice President. White we would not object to a Southern representative occupying the second place on our national ticket, as we have before intimated, we are not very particular about it.

Among the most prominent for gubernatorial honors are the names of Judge Thomas Sottle, General Or H. Dockery, Justice E. G. Reade, Judge Raiph P. Buxton, Hon. W. A. Smith, and Governor C. H. Brogden, all of whom are good Republicans, but only one of whom can gain the first place on the State teket. Just here is where the secret commotion to which we have alluded arises. The friends of each are now busily engaged in canvassing their respective claims, and great interest is manifested in the contest by Kepublicans throughout the State. We deen it uncecessary to set furth the claims of either of these distinguished individuals as urged by their friends, but suffice it to say that they are all based on tenable grounds, and would warrant the selection of either. But our opinion is that Settle will be the choice for standard-bearer of the State, though Dockery's chances are very flattering. Should the contest assume un wonded proportions, and a Kilkenny cat light ensue, the result will be the Reade by Buxton will step forward as the mediator and bear off the honors.

oes not command that consideration to which it is entitled. But this failure is doubtless owing to the fact that the indemitable, aggressive "blow your horn, Billie," Hon. W. A. Smith, is conceded to be the most popular and available of all whose names have been mentioned in this connection.

THE OTHER SPATE OFFICERS. While a number of good names from all par the State have been offered for Secretary on the State have been offered for Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, all save one of the present Republican incumbents and the Democratic superintendent, who is an acknowledged defaulter to the secred educational Peebody land, have been favorably mentioned for renomination.

deserver special notice in connection with the secretaryship, as he has been the target at which many cowardly missilen have been directed for the past few months. Many of your readers have doubtiess even some, if not all, of the repeated attacks that have been made upon him, not only as a public officer, but as a private citizen and even upon semale members of his family, by the opposition press.

The charges preferred were of such a craye. place in the estimation of his fellowman, for which it seems that our Democratic superintendant has faithfully exhibited his superiority as a rival. A more striking case of Haman preparing his gallows for Mordeca, and then being hung upon it himself, is not to be found in Sacred Writhor in the history of parties or politics. But Dr. Howerton has dispelled the last vestige of doubt that lingered even in the minds of many Republicans by his manly refutations. And unless other charges are preferred and sustained his renomination is not among the political impossibilities of to day, though he may meet with considerable opposition from the colored element in the convention, which he has partially disappointed in the employment of his clerical force.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESSIONAL HONORS are making their appearance in double-quick

candidate for congressional honors are making their appearance in double-quick time as the hour for battle approaches, and from present indications the contest in our district conventions will be second only in importance to that of our national convention. Both old and new claims will be strongly urged, while the most available man, regardiess of claims, must be nominated if we ever expect to arrest "the tidal wave" of 1874, which swept every district from us except the Second.

HOW. JOHN A. HYMAN,
the present and only Republican Representative
of that district, has been favorably mentioned for
renomination, while some doubts as to his ability
to secure it are entertained. We will do him the
justice to say that though he has carefully
guarded every interest of his white constituents,
he has done more, by way of appointments, for his
colored fellow-citizens than any other representative of that or any other district in the State. But
he has not exercised that shrewdness, in our
opinion, that would have given him the prestige
through his appointments. Another point that
has weakened his claims is the charge of nepotism. We would not be surprised if Governor
Brogden, upon finding himself shorn of Gubernatorial favor, should reverse his aspirations and
give Mr. H. a pretty lively time for the nomination. HOW. JOHN A. HYMAN,

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

This, the Fourth and metropolitan district, is now represented by Hon. J. J. Davis, Democrat, but we hope to reclaim it in November next. Among the names aiready mentioned for consideration in this connection may be found Colonel I. J. Young's, Major R. C. Badge's, General W. D. Jones' and B. F. Bullock's. The gentleman first named commands considerable favor in some circles, but as it is with Dr. Howerton so it is with him. He will have the opposition of the colored element to contend with as they feel aggrieved at the willful manner in which he has disregarded their claims in the score of appointments he has had at his command as revenue collector.

Though the nomination of county officers will be deferred until after the assembling of the State conventions, much interest is now being aroused in the make-up of the legislative and county tickets. The people seem determined to have a good ticket for both the county and the Legislature, regardless of the aspirations of men or the formation of cliques, rings or factions, which were the immediate cause of our defeat two years ago; and as a complete change of men gave to the Republicans of Wake, the centre, a majority of 500 at the convention election of 1875 over a Waterloo defeat in 1874, the watchword now is "A new ticket." COUNTY POLITICS.

"A new ticket."

THE DEMOCRACY.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the Democracy to decoy into their ranks the old Union element of the Republican party, but to no avail. Such premiums, emoluments, filthy lucre as is offered for the sacrifice of those principles which were cherished by their fathers in the darkest ages of this nation's history, and which will be perpetuated by the sons to the latest generation, are, as it were, "pearls cast before swine." Democratic papers admit that unless this integral part of our voting population can be secured certain defeat awalts them, and as the issues which will be brought before the people of North Carolina in the approaching campaign bear such close relation to the weal or woe of this class, the inducement will not pay them to even make an experiment of their strength. Taking into consideration this fact with the other fact that the Democratic party is at war with itself, we are admonished that a house divided against itself cannot stand. So the principles of the Republican party must and will triumph over the iniquities of Democracy in November next.

FREEDMAN.

RALBIGH, N. C., June 8, 1876. NEW YORK, June 15.—The next session of the Master Car Builders' Association will be held a Cleveland.

PORTLAND, Mr., June 16 .- The First Distric

Democratic convention to-day elected Tilden del-egates to St. Louis.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—The body of the German. Baltimore, ounseled suicide by hanging is Baltimore county yesterday has been identified as Lewis Hoffman, a shoemaker, who lived at No 12 South Liberty street, in this city. PHYLADELPHIA, June 15.—The journalists the Centennial representing papers throughout the country, made an excursion to Cape May to day at the invitation of the West Jersey railroad. The party, numbered nearly two hundred. The run to Cape May was made in two hours and ten minutes.

Naw York, June 15.—A. M. Davis attempted to Effi his wife, Carrie Davis, this moraing, by cutting her throat, at 186. West Third street. Drink and jealousy combined were the cause of the affair. Thes. J. Bartell, who was praterday convicted of murdering. Mrs Hammond, was to-day sentenced to prison for life.

Oregon Goes Republican.

Sign Francisco, June 11.—Later returns from the Oregon election show that the Republicans and Independents tie the Democrats in the Legislature, rendering the election of United States Senator by Democrats doubtful. The Oregonism, of Portland, claims the State is now Republican by considerable majority, more Republicans than Democrats having been elected in recent elections, and thinks the chancer good for Republican majority in the fall elections.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Nominations. The following nominations were sent by the President to the Senate yesterday: Walter Shewell to be assistant engineer in the nazy; James F. Cravens, of Dakota, to be Indian agent at Cheyenne River agency; Franklin B. Goss, of Massachusetts, collector of customs at Barnstabie, Massachusetts.

Financial. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$353,704.71; and from customs, \$377,027.45. At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury; Gurrancy, \$10,356,444; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$50,170,000. coin, \$56,250,480; including coin certificates, \$23,722,500; outstanding legal-tenders, \$70,123,608.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Mr. O. L. Pitney, of Illinois, to be custodian of the United States Treasury building, vice Dr. Porter, promoted to appointment clerk Mr. Pitney is well known among the business circles of this city as baving been connected with a late prominent banking firm of Washington.

The Appropriation Bills. The Appropriation Bills.

It is deemed morally certain now that the beginning of the new fiscal year will set in with a severe lack of money appropriated to commence the new year with. There are only fifteen days of the current fiscal year left, and although Congress has been in session six mouths and a half, not one of the more important appropriation bills has been passed, and the prospects of their speedy passage are not bright. Last year they were all passed by the fourth day of March.

The German Resolutions. A special dispatch informs us that the resolu-lions adopted in the German convention, and laid before the National Republican convention, were eceived with a storm of applause. They were printed in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN a lew days since, and favored hard money, protection to emigrants, &c. The cheerful acquiescence by the convention in all the essential demands of the Germans will be a sad blow to Carl Schurs, who expected to carry the German vote in his pocket.

The Impeachment Trial. It seems really a fact as rumored, that the counsel for General Belknap will summon one hundred and ninety-seven witnesses, very many of whom are tu the far West. Mr. Christie, deputy Sergeant-at-Arms—"Body snatching Jim"—is very much demoralized over the pros pect, and says that such a thing would run the session of Congress over to the middle of September. It is probable that the case will be adjourned over till September, either before the examination of witnesses commences, or before the Senate gets far along with them.

Area and Condition of Cotton. The June returns of the Department of Agriculture indicate a slight reduction of the area in cotton, comparatively late planting, good stands except in cases of the early planting or inundacotton, comparatively late planting, good stands except in cases of the early planting or inundation, a growth not up to the average for the season, healthy and improving condition, and clean culture, with exceptions caused by heavy rains, that stimulate growth and prevent working.

The largest local reduction of area has been in Louisians, caused by overflow and wet weather in the planting season; the next largest is in Tennersee, where the season has been cold and wet, in certain districts in Texas there has been an effort to substitute cern for cotton, but in one fourth of the counties there has been a positive increase, and in nearly half the remainder no decrease, while the enlargement of the total area of arable crops is rapidly increasing. The figures for acreage are as follows: North Carolina, 48; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 92; Florida, 83; Alabama, 100; Mississippi, 92; Louisiana, 89; Texas, 100; Arkansas, 160; Tennessee, 96. The reduction is equivalent to about three per cent.

In Virginia and North Carolina; carry seeding has absen productive of poor stands. Condition averages very high in Georgia, seasonable rains, nine weather for work and shundant labor having been very favorable. Drought in time of planting has affected cultivation unlaworably in Florida. Stands are generally good in Mississippi and Alabama and the plants healthy, though small. In Louisiana overflows have seriously injured the crop in exposed localities. Drought in some parts of Texas has been injurious. The productive of the several Stata to

The Political Excitement in Washington. The telegraph offices at the Capitol yesterday were beseiged from about 11 o'clock until Con gress adjourned with an eager multitude anxious

to know the result of each movement in the convention at Cincinnati. It was given out that cach successive act of the convention would be bulletined in the lobby and in the corridor leading from the House to the Senate, where the telegraph offices are, and in the reporters' gallery about a dozen bulletins were posted during the day. About 12 o'clock some wag made up an estimated first ballot, and posted it on the side of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph offices at the Capitol. Eager crowds gathered, and perhaps to men at a time were copying it. In less than ten minutes perhaps a hundred men were running hither and thither with the list in their hands and reading it in every part of the Capitol to excited numbers of listeners. In about half an hour, however, it was discovered that the affair was bogus, and every body was looking for the perpetrator.

The crowds around the telegraph offices in the Capitol kept up during the entire aftermoon, and very little attention was paid to the proceedings of the House. Down town the different telegraph offices kept bulletins posted on the windows or outside somewhere, and toward four o'clock, when the Departments were breaking up, crowds commenced to gather, and the pavements were almost impassable. As each dispatch was read discussions grew up, and once in a while there was a fight, which was speedily stopped by the police. One large man, evidently a stranger in the city, started to harangue the crowd in front of the Western Union telegraph office at the corner of Fourteenth street, when some little fellow, who happened to differ with him, got into a discussion, and the big man called him uncomplimentary names. As quick as thought almost the big man was seen walking off with a bruised chin and cut lip.

About 5 o'clock a dispatch was received that all

maines. As quick as thought almost the organial was seen walking off with a bruised chin and cut lip.

About so'clock a dispatch was received that all the nominees were before the convention; that speeches had been made in behalf of each candidate, and that the convention had adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day. At this the crowd dispersed to gather in knots and discuss the situation elsewhere than in front of the telegraph offices. Last night the hotel 'lobbies and bars were full so people, drinking beer and stating the reasons why they preferred certain candidates, and predicting the effect of certain nominations. Mr. Blaine has a telegraphic instrument in his house leading directly to the Western Union office. He received a large number of dispatches yesterday. His physicians abandoned him yesterday morning as a patient who has thoroughly recovered, and say that he can do as he pleases now. The dispatches from Och George W. Adams, of the New York World, came thick and tast during the day, and were very Blaineish throughout. They were addressed to Blaine and Ramsdell, Washington, D. C. Judge. Ramsdell called on Mr. Blaine in the afternoon and had quite a long chat, and Mr. Blaine told the Judge that he did not know before that he was a candidate for the Vice Prestdency.

The Dory Sails for Europe.

Boston, June 15.—The dory Centennial sails from Gloucester, Mass., at 20'clock p. m. to-day, bound for Europe. She is commanded by Alfred Johnson, a Danish fisherman. The Centennial Johnson, a Danish fisherman. The Centennial measures but 16 feet on the bottom, 20 feet on top, and 2½ feet in width, and 2½ feet in depth. She is decked over, with the exception of standing room, and the hatchway has three water-light compartments, and is provided with a mast to hoist or lower at will. She will carry a mainsail and jibs, and a square sail. Her course will be the ordinary steamer route.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 18.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day the decree was readered in the Wilmer et al. vs. The Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad et al., confirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Georgia as to the portion of the road in South Carolina, and ordering that the sale give a good title to pur-chasers. In Marks vs. The Port Royal Railroad and Union Trust Company vs. sams, a decree was ordered for the foreclosure of the first mort-gage bonds and sale in default of the payment of two and a half millions of dollars and interest by July 18, allowing the bondholders to become a corporation, and making stockholders liable for deficiencies.

CHICAGO, June 18.—In the county court this afternoon, on petition of Mr. Edwards, brother of Mrs. Lincoln, a jury was empanneled and heard a statement from Mr. Edwards to the effect that a statement from Mr. Edwards to the effect that Mrs. Lincoln is now in condition to manage her estate properly. Mr. Sweet, who appeared in behalf of Robert Lincoln, said that his client would be only too rlad to have the decree of the court reversed if the testimony given satisfied that up. Thereupon the jury gave a verdict that the said Mary Lincoln is restored to reason and is capable to manage and control her estate.

Mrs. Lincoln's Montal Condition-

Murder and Suicide. BELS, IR, MD., June 18.—A daughter of Rodgers Street, living near Clermont Mills, Harford county, was bratally murdered this morning by a youth employed on the place. He was arreated by the neighbors, but before the sheriff arrived hung himself. Both were but seventeen years of age.

HARTFORD, June 15.—Hartford 6. Louisville 1. New York, June 15.—Mutual 6, Chicago 5.

THE FISHER TRIAL.

HIS PARDON NOT PRODUCED

New Papers Admitted as Evidence HIS HONOR AND THE JURY

THREATENS TO DISCHARGE THEM BY THE FOURTH OF JULY

The cause of Charles G. Fisher, indicted for ab-stracting papers and records from the cierk's office in the City Hall, was resumed yesterday sefore Judge MacArthur. The jurors not sitting in the case we's dis-charged by his Honor for the remainder if the term, which closes next Saturday.

Gen. Henkle said that there had been taken, by a commission appointed for the purpose, the deposition of John Curran, now in juil at Cumber-land, Md. The District Attorney has in his The District Attorney has in his possession papers showing that Curran had been convicted of crime in Baltimore, December 23, 1871, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years.

Diligent effort has been made to obtain the record of the parion that was granted, and the only thing obtained was a memorandum of the deputy warden of the prison, that he was pardened October 14, 1874, and he desired to know if that statement would be satisfactory to the Government.

District Attorney Wells replied that it would Judge MacArthur said that the memorandum

THIS DEPOSITION OF CURRAN'S
for good and sufficient reasons.
When Gen. Henkle proposed to send the questions in the direct examination the Government declined to send cross-interrogatories, but later decided to do so. They were to the nature of asking Curran if he had not been convicted of felony in Maryland, Virginia and elsewhere, and what places and number of times he had been convicted of felony. Curran concluded to answer the direct questions, and refused to answer the cross-examination, and therefore the Government should object and resist the introduction of this deposition as cridence.

Judge MacArthursaid that they could dispatch to Annapolis to the State Department and obtain the proper information. He thought it could be furnished in two hours.

General Henkle said that he should be compelled to ask a postponement of the case until the matter was settled, if it took a month.

His Honor said that he would not accede to that proposition, as the defense had ample time to procure THIS DEPOSITION OF CURRAN'S

A COPY OF THIS PAROON.

It was evident that the messenger did not know his business, and had accepted the information furnished by some person hanging about the office.

General Henkle said that he understood that Congressman O'Brien, of Maryland, was very instrumental in procuring Curran's pardon, and wished to know if a certificate of the fact came from him, if it would be sufficient to show the cristence of the pardon.

His Honor thought Mr. O'Brien had better be asked to come to the court and make his statement.

The Court made a note of the objection and ADMITTED THE PAPERS IN EVIDENCE.

would consult his lawyer. Hurdle said he knew where the papers were at.

Cross-examined: Had no conversation with Fisher about the matter. Did not know him. Simon Dents sworn: Is a brewer by trade. Knew Charles Hurdle. There was an appeal case of witness. before the court last fall. The bond was \$350 and the fine \$100. Witness got the papers and burned them up. Got them in September from Hurdle. Had no interest about them except Hurdle. He came there with Fisher, or a man he said was Fisher. Nobody had bothered him about the matter excepting Hurdle.

Cross-examined: Never saw Hurdle but twice. He said he would let witness have the papers for \$40. Witness saw his lawyer and was told not to take them.

Stephen Just recalled: From the general appearance of the papers in Fisher's inside pocket they were similar to those shown in court. They might have been deeds or mortgages. Might have read what was on the papers, but did not pay any particular attention to them.

R. F. Leighton sworn: Was deputy clerk of the Police Court in September last. [Papers shown.] They were all made out by witness, and were records of the Police Court. Thirty-three of these cases were flied by witness with the clerk. these cases were filed by witness with the of this court.

Cross-examined: They were sent to the clerk of the Criminal Court by the janitor, and a receipt taken for them.

While waiting the production of certain evidence, District Attorney Wells moved that the trial of Benjamin B. Halleck be set for Monday week

week.

General Henkie did not see how they could pro-ceed at the time-stated, as he had cases in the Circuit Court which he was extremely anxious to ttend to. His Honor said that HE SHOULD DISMISS THE JURY

he should dishiss the jusy
before the 4th of July.
Mr. Wilson said that an early date would be acceptable to the Government.
His Honor decided to fix the time on Saturday.
The Fisher trial was resumed, and the roceiptbook shown that the papers were filed from June
22 to August 22.
The Government here closed, reserving the
right to call Mr. Peter Welcker when he came in.
The defense then opened.
James Lafontaine sworn: Is a huckster in market; there were three appeal cases against witness; a party came to him, asking if he had not
some appeal bonds and wanted to get them; he
said that he was busy, and had not time to talk
then; the man was named Hurdle; he said that
he could find him at 11 o'clock.

At the amenican House.

AT THE AMERICAN HOUSE. if he wanted to see him; Fisher was not mentioned in the matter; did not go to see Hurdle.

William Brooks sworn: Is an oyster shucker; there was a case against witness in the Police Court, and an appeal taken; Hurdle came to him and taiked about getting rid of the case; asked if witness had \$0; witness told him no, and asked him to come down Monday morning; never saw him again; have known Fisher for four or five years; he never said anything to witness about it; had not seen him for a long time.

Cross-examined: Had told two or three persons about the transaction, but could not name any particular person; last Saturday night told Jas. Garrett about it; Hurdle did not say where he got the papers.

Daniel Henly, sworn: Was employed in the restaurant last fall, in Limerick alley; knew Hurdle; saw him there: he came to see King, who was not in, but had gone to church; left word for King to come up and see him; he came afterwards and talked to witness, and asked if

KING HAD TWO CASES IN COURT; KING EAD TWO CASES IN COURT;
witness told him, "Yes, two whisky cases." He
left a note for King, and it was given to him, and
he tore it up.
Cross-examined: The cases were against King
for selling liquor, but he did not do it; could not
tell when the trials were; did not know whee
Hurdle came there; thought it was about nine
months ago; it might have been in January, in
the latter part of the month, but thought it was
before Christmas; had no talk with any person,
and did not know what he was to testify to.
Jeremiah McClarty, sworm: Was clerk for
Michael King last fall; King handed witness a
note to read, which he did, and threw it on the
counter.

note to read, which he did, and threw it on the counter.

E. J. Middleton, recalled for the defense: Did not know how the defendant obtained his witnesses in the case. It was done by him and his conneel. While Fisher was Assistant District Attorney he had the papers of the clerk's office for criminal cases very frequently, had no recollection of missing any papers except those referred to.

Cross-examined: The District Attorney was not in the habit of examining papers in the District of Columbia cases, but, on the other hand, he frequently defended in those cases.

Redirect: Always sent indictments to the District Attorney's office when sent for.

John Bensinger sworn: Keep a grocery, liquor and produce store in Georgetown.

THERE WAS ONE CASE AGAINST WITKES

THERE WAS ONE CASE AGAINST WITNESS

for selling liquor; never saw the party that visited the house; never saw Fisher until last Thursday. Edward O'Brien sworn: Saw Hurdle in September last in Georgetown, and he inquired for the twenty hultdings, and wanted to know if Bensinger lived there. He went toward there. Cross-examined: Fixee the time because Fisher was arrested shortly afterwards. Think it was the 20th or 22d of September or October that Fisher was arrested. Bid not know how near the time itwas that he saw Hurdle. Knew Fisher was arrested, and that was all he did know.

Moses Anderson, sworn: There was a case against witness lasts fall for carrying concealed weapons. Fisher did not come to see him about the case.

Louis P. Seibeld, swern: Had a conversation with Charles W. Thomas about the Fisher case. He said that the detectives had been down to see him, and knew nothing about it. After consulting his lawyer, he tore it up. He could not swear to the contents of the note. It was signed by

Charles Hurdle, recalled: Did not know King; was introduced at the City Hall on Wednesday. Had a conversation with him, but did not ask him if he got the note that witness left him. Did not sek him what he was going to do with it. They drank together. Thomas said King was witness. Asked what he knew about it, and he said that his wife told him that a man with ablack mustache had called and left a note for him. He seked King if he had that note; that if he had it would be good evidence. Michael King, recalled: Met Hurdle at the court. Told him that he was a witness for Fisher. The note was signed by Hurdle. When witness said he got the note, Hurdle wanted to know what the hell good it would do if he had. Could read writing.

writing.

Cross-examined: [The witness was shown a piece of paper, and falled to read anything but his own name.] Witness testified that he was tried on his case in the court.

The testimony in relation to the evidence given in a liquor case was ruled out.

Gen. Henkle placed

IN EVIDENCE THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
of August 27 and September 16, showing secount
of skiff races in the Eastern branch on the day
previous to that time.
Charles Thomas, recalled: Could not state
which race it was when he had the conversation
with Fisher. with Fisher.

Gen. Henkie moved to rule out all 'the testsmony of this witness, as he could not specify which race it was when he had the conversation with Fisher. The Court declined to do so, and the de-

Fisher. The Court declined to do so, and the de-lease-noted an exception.
Judge MeArthur read a dispatch from the act-ing Secretary of the State of Maryland, stating that Curran was pardoned October 18-1874, on condition that he would leave the State and not return for three years.

The telegram was permitted to go in evidence, also the papers of Curran's trial and conviction. Jere McCharly recalled: King cannot read writ-ing. Witness could not tell who signed this note. The deposition of John Curran was then effered, and District Attorney Wells objected to its recep-tion.

and District Attorney Wells objected to its reception.

The Court decided to admit it.

It said that Curran knew Fisher was in this
city on September 18, 1875; knew Hurdle; saw him
that night; had a conversation with him; said he
possessed two indictments against his betcher,
and he could buy or destroy them; he requested
him to go in search of Fisher, and he went; Hurdie said he had the papers, and wanted to know
what they worth, and Fisher could tell him; saked
George Manit, Denny O'Neil and others for him,
and found him between 12 and 1 o'clock at Dunn
& Manit's restaurant; both went to Hurdle's between 12 and 1 o'clock; he went behing the counter
and produced two packages in one bundle. Fisher
examined them, and asked where he got them;
Hurdle would not tell; Fisher told him to take
them back, or there would be a big strok; if he
did take them back Fisher said he would say
nothing about it; otherwise, he should tell; Hurdle asked
WHAT CUERAN WOULD GIVE FOR THE PAPERS

WHAT CURRAN WOULD GIVE FOR THE PAPERS WHAT CERRAN WOULD GIVE FOR THE PAPERS against his brother Thomas; said he would downat was right. Hurdle told Curran that he and snother party got the papers from the clerk's office, but that he must say nothing about it.

The certificate of the clerk that Curran refused to answer the cross-interrogatories was read. Charles Hurdle was recalled and questioned by General Henkle in answer to the deposition of John Curran. Witness did not meet Curran on the night of September 19 at 5 o'clock; did not know Thomas Curran, and did not offer to sell indictments to John. Curran and Fisher were at his house later, and Fisher left the one hundred and seventy indictments; did not ask Curran to go and see Charley Fisher and find out what the indictments were worth; did not associate with burand see Charley Fisher and find out what the indictments were worth; did not associate with burglars and theres. He did not associate with burglars and theres. He did not ask Fisher to examme any papers. Fisher did not tell him he had
better take the papers back. Curran did not return to his piace that night.

Considerable of the deposition, was re-read by
the District Attorney and much of it stricken out,
as not germane to the issue.

Mirs. Fauline Bessinger sworm: A man same to
see her husband about some papers he had in
court, but she could not tell who it was, did all
George Mants sworn: Was keeping a saloon on
Eleventh street in September last; saw Fisher on
the night of the 10th, in winners' place, between
12 and 1 o'clock at night: Mr. Gaylord was with
him;

and left about 1 o'clock; John Curran came there about 10:13, inquiring for Fisher, and told him that he saw Fisher at the Theatre Comfique half an hour before;

SAW CURRAN AT THE THEATRE COMPORE. H. A. Preston, sworn: Is a newspaper obrrespondent. Knew Fisher. Saw him on the morning of the lith of September, about 1:30 a.m. Mat him at a restaurant, while witness was lunching. Fisher came in with Mr. Gaylord, and remained probably an hour. It was well on to 3 o'clock, and witness' impression was that he left Fisher there.

Thomas Dunn, sworn: Knew Hurdle. Had a conversation with him after Fisher's arrest. He said that somebody had to be put in the hole, and he did not propose that it should be him. He had an aged mother, and such a thing would kill her. The court then adjourned.

Speaker Kerr has recovered from his recent very serious attack sufficiently to ride out. Yes-terday he rode for an hour, and returned consid-erably refreshed. He will leave for the country in a day or two. Col. Benjamin Wilson, member of Congress from West Virginia, who has been reported dead, and who has been at the point of death several times since spring, was in his seat at the House yesterday for the first time in three months. He is convalescent and in a fair way of complete re-

Two leading physicians of Arkansas, who had Two leading physicians of Arkansas, who had been attending the National Medical Association at Philadelphia, came to see the capital. In company with an Arkansian who has been in the city during the session of Congress, they started from the Capitol building over to Sanderson's. One of them remarked to the other, pointing to the abortion representing Washington, which faces the east front. "See, George is fixed to catch that ball the fellow on the steps is about to throw." The other medico, in the most serious tone imaginable, said. "Oh no: it was not intended for that." As the Record says, "applause and laughter" came in then. It would be stories out of school to say that the names of the doctors were Hooper and Jennings.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—The Ottoman com-missioners for the trial of the Salonica assassins have concluded their labors. They will return here immediately. Panis, June 15.-Dispatches from Vienna received here state that Austria and Russia have agreed to prevent any further assistance from reaching the insurgents. They have also re-solved to strongly recommend the insurgent chiefs to negotiate with Turkey.

LONDON, June 16 .- At the Ascot meeting to-

LONDON, June 15.—At the Ascot meeting to-day the St. James Palace stakes was contested for by only Great Tom and Glacis. It resulted in a dead heat, and was settled by Great Tom walking over the course and dividing the stakes. The new stakes was won by Rob Roy, St. Christophe second and Don Carlos third. In the race for the gold cup, with a field of six starters, the prize was taken by Apology, Craig Millar being second and Forerunner third.

Source of Illinois Editors at Joliet. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sir: The Illinois Press Association at its recent twelfth annual meeting, met with such a queer "experience" that I hope you will find or make room for a brief item thereon. Nearly two long. room for a brief item thereon. Nearly two leng-columns of that sterling paper, the Evening Jour-mal, barring its opposition Mr. Conkling, are de-voted to an account of their movement. Begin-ning with a highly-subogistic paragraph touch-ing the general abilities displayed by the "coun-try editors," and the comparative disadvantages under which they labor it cautions the effect under which they labor, it cautions the city scribes against putting on unseemly "airs of superiority," etc. Then follows a long list of the delegates, including the titles of their respective papers, and the entire balance of the space—about one half of the whole—relates to spective papers, and the entire balance of the space—about one half of the whole—relates to "ponitentiary" matters, and Governor Bewerldge's excuses for pardoning so many convicts, interspersed with "reflections" upon his "learned" audience for their criticism thereon. Is that the way for a Governor "to back his friends?" But perchance the "ball," to which the citizens invited them, took off the rough edges of His Excellency's strictures, and the long "yarn" about "prison discipline," etc., by the "keeper."

Now, is not such an unreasonable surplus of "penitentary" rather "crowding" upon knocent editors, who merely condescended to visit their locality on business pertaining entirely to the interests of the "craft."

When the General Government desires to intimidate the "natives" of the back settlementational the visit to surplus of the authorities allow its "currency" well-invested to give them a free ride to our formidable military posts, and even to the National Capital, to notice the heavy artillery in the surrounding forts, etc., and the "heap big," of gold and silver in the Treasury—then foot their bills, and give them horse, guns, etc., all as a caution and the seep them quiet. But can it be possible that Governor Beveridge et al. had anything like the same objects in view had a naything like the same objects in view had a suggestive "penitentiary," etc. Of course not, but then they "know, you know," that "like causes ofted produce like effects," and they should certainly have been more discreet in their civilities. By the "Hill free a city—to hastening ills a prey."

United States Senator. Concord, N. H., June 15.—At the Republican Senatorial caucus to-night Hon. E. H. Rollins

[]What most interested Susan B. Anthony at the

Centennial was a patent threshing mach full operation. Twenty to thirty able-bodie stood off at a safe distance while she was